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<p>(54) Title: LOW-COST PHOTOPLASTIC CANTILEVER</p> <div data-bbox="454 1176 1201 1785"></div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method of manufacturing a cantilever with tip comprising the steps of forming a tip-like indent in a substrate, depositing a photoresist layer which fills said tip-like indent and covers at least a part of said substrate, and photolithographically structuring said photoresist layer to form said cantilever with tip out of said photoresist.</p>		

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LOW-COST PHOTOPLASTIC CANTILEVER

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention concerns cantilevers and a method of making the same. These cantilevers are in particular suited for use in scanning probe systems, such as
5 microscopes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

An atomic force microscope (AFM), as well as a scanning force microscope (SFM) or a scanning tunneling microscope (STM), is an instrument in which a flexible cantilever of very small dimension is scanned across a surface. Conventional
10 cantilevers are fabricated by micro machining techniques. Currently, there are two basically different ways to make cantilevers. The first uses thin films deposited onto a silicon substrate. The cantilever is then defined by lithography and etched into the thin film by wet or dry etching, followed by selective removal of the silicon underneath the cantilever. In the second fabrication method, the cantilever is micro
15 machined out of a bulk silicon. This is done by etching through a window in a mask layer from the backside until the thickness equals twice the desired thickness of the cantilever. The cantilever is then defined and patterned by lithography on the front side and consecutively etched into the silicon until both etch fronts meet and the cantilever is released. Operating in reverse order is also possible by adding to the
20 process a deposition step with a masking layer in order to protect the front side during backside thinning. The methods are described, for example, in Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology, Vol. B 9, No 2, March/April 1991, pp. 1353 to 1357.

The tip of a cantilever is the most crucial part. The resolution of a picture of a
25 sample surface depends on the quality of the tip. That requires a well defined tip with known cone angle and sharp top apex.

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Tips can also be either prepared as thin film tips using a silicon substrate or etched out of a silicon wafer by the following steps. Starting with a photolithographically patterned circular mask the silicon is etched away in the surroundings of the mask. Simultaneously, the mask is undercut until it is completely under etched. When the mask is released and the etching is stopped a silicon cone remains. An example for the microfabrication of a tip is disclosed in the article "Silicon cantilevers and tips for scanning force microscopy", J. Brugger et al., Sensor and Actuators A, Vol. 34, 1992, pp. 193 - 200. Large tips can be made by means of electroplating. To achieve this, a plating base is required to define the position where the tip is to be formed.

A disadvantage of these methods is that there remains residues of the etching. The usual fabrication of cantilevers with integrated tips needs at least three photolithographic steps and several dry and wet etching steps. The labour required for the fabrication is complex and expensive.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome the disadvantages of known approaches.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method for cost efficient fabrication of cantilevers with tip.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a simpler method for the fabrication of cantilevers with tip.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an efficient and easy method for fabricating cantilevers with tip. The method, according to the present invention, comprises the steps of forming a tip-like indent in a substrate to create a master, depositing a
5 photoresist layer which fills said tip-like indent and covers at least a part of the substrate, and photolithographically structuring said photoresist layer to form said cantilever with tip out of said photoresist.

As outlined, the first step concerns the manufacturing of a master. This step is carried out just once. The master is reusable and a lot of cantilevers with tip can be
10 produced using the same master. Only the other steps have to be repeated. There is a photoresist layer which is spin-coated over the master. This first photoresist layer fills also the tip-like indent, covers the master and has a planar surface.

Photolithographically structuring means to expose the photoresist layer using a cantilever mask. After that, another photoresist layer together with the first
15 photoresist layer might be deposited, exposed and developed, e.g. to make a body for the attachment. Finally, the cantilever with tip is lifted-off from the master. To improve this step a sacrificial layer might be placed between the master and the photoresist layer. Likewise, the cantilevers with tip might be delivered with the master to guarantee for a safe transport.

20 The inventive method allows to reduce the cost of manufacturing cantilevers since photoresist, such as SU-8, material cost is low and the process sequence is shortened. With the described method are no transfer steps necessary. The method is simple and the fabrication throughput is very high, because the major throughput contributions are only the two exposures and developments. Depending on the
25 substrate and the cantilever size used in production, up to several thousand cantilevers could be fabricated on one substrate (master) with high yield and two exposures only.

The present invention further relates to an apparatus for batch-manufacturing of cantilevers with tip which comprises means for depositing a photoresist layer on a

substrate with indent, means for applying and aligning masks, means for illuminating said photoresist layer through openings in said masks, and means for developing said photoresist layer of cantilevers with tip. It might further comprise means for depositing a second photoresist layer, means for illuminating said second photoresist layer through openings in a mask, and means for developing said second photoresist layer, providing a thickened mounting section.

It is an advantage of such an apparatus, that all fabrication steps can be carried out by one apparatus. This apparatus might work automatically and makes the fabrication processes simple and cost-efficient.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is described in detail below with reference to the following schematic drawings. It is to be noted that the Figures are not drawn to scale.

- 5 **FIG. 1** is a schematic 3-dimensional view of a substrate with an $\langle 111 \rangle$
 etched pyramidal mold as a master, in accordance with the present
 invention.
- FIG. 2** is a schematic 3-dimensional view of the master of FIG. 1 with a first
 photolithographically structured photoresist layer, which covers the
10 substrate and fills the etched pyramidal mold of FIG. 1.
- FIG. 3** is a schematic 3-dimensional view of the same master with a second
 structured photoresist layer.
- FIG. 4** is a schematic 3-dimensional view of the master and the released
 cantilever with tip and attachment section.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Before an embodiment of the present invention is described, the basic elements, in accordance with the present invention, are addressed.

5

Cantilevers:

Cantilevers are well known elements which are used in wide ranges of research, production, storage of data or quality control and applied to interesting problems, e.g. in physics, biology, chemistry, biochemistry or biophysics. Examples for applications are: scanning probe storage systems, scanning probe lithography systems, test equipment comprising a scanning probe of array of probes, atomic resolution, high throughput inspection systems, scanning probe system used for the structuring of surfaces such as semiconductor chips and the like. The conventional fabrication processes for cantilevers are described in the introductory portion. When dimensioning such cantilevers, one has to take into account specific parameters of the material used.

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A cantilevers can have any shape. The cross-sectional shape perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the cantilever could be rectangular, round, elliptical, or polygonal, for example.

20

Tip:

As outlined, the tip of a cantilever is the most crucial part. For the tip the main issues are geometry and chemistry. For cantilevers the primary issue is the mechanical performance. The word 'tip' herein used is meant to cover any kind of structure suited to interact directly or indirectly with a surface to be investigated, storage medium to be interacted with, or surfaces to be structured or modified. Usually, a cone or a ball-like element is used as tip. Different techniques are known to produce such tips. They can, for example, be made by isotropic wet or dry etching in combination with the oxidation of a single crystal material such as silicon. The sharper the tips are, the denser information on a storage medium can be stored,

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leading to increased capacity of a storage device. Or, in case of a scanning probe used to investigate a sample, the radius of the tip is directly related to the resolution of the scanning system.

5 Photoresist:

Photoresist SU-8 is an epoxy-based, negative tone UV resist system with excellent sensitivity designed specifically for ultra-thick, high aspect-ratio microsystems. The primary applications are microfabricated mechanical structures and micro electro-mechanical systems (MEMS)-types. Examples are sensors, actuators, microfluidic components and molds for electroplating. One of its numerous advantages is the broad range of thicknesses which can be obtained in one spin. With single layer coatings, thicknesses of more than 500 μm can be achieved. Thicker resist layers can be made by applying double coatings or multiple coatings. The resist is exposed with a standard UV aligner and has an outstanding aspect-ratio, that means thickness to width up to 20. Since SU-8 is a negative tone resist, it allows for multiple exposure and development steps following each other to form 3-dimensional structures. This opens capabilities to form 3-dimensional structures by simple exposure and development steps. The photoresist is especially interesting as SU-8 has attractive mechanical properties. One of the key features of SU-8 is the low absorption in the visible range. Any other resist, negative tone or positive tone can be used instead. It should be taken into consideration that a positive tone needs to be crosslinked before the next layer is applied.

A preferred embodiment is directed toward making a cantilever with tip, as described with respect to FIGS. 1-4. As shown in FIG. 1, a substrate 10, e.g. Silicon, is patterned and KOH-etched to form a tip-like indent 12, or rather a $\langle 111 \rangle$ defined pyramidal shape 12 to determine the tip of a cantilever to be formed. Oxidation sharpening of the pyramidal shape by thermal oxidation might be done to achieve a sharper tip-like indent. Any other approach to form sharp and deep shapes in the substrate can be used. Note that the tip-like indent can have any shape. The substrate 10 with tip-like indent 12 serves as reusable mold master 14. Referring

now to FIG. 2, the fabrication of a cantilever with tip begins with a sacrificial layer. For sake of clarity, this layer is not shown in the figure. The master 14 is coated by a very thin (about 10 nm) sacrificial layer (e.g. Aluminum) which can be removed chemically with good selectivity to photoresist SU-8. Aluminum can be removed by diluted KOH without attacking the photoresist SU-8. The master 14 is covered by an oxide from the oxidation sharpening and therefore not etched. After sacrificial layer coating, the master 14 is spin coated with a first layer 16 of photoresist SU-8 whose thickness corresponds to the required cantilever thickness, preferably between 1 μm and 10 μm . The spin coating of photoresist SU-8 is very conformable, hence the pyramidal shape 12 forming the tip is completely filled-up by SU-8 resulting in a solid SU-8 tip 17 after lift-off. The first layer 16 of photoresist SU-8 is exposed and developed by a cantilever mask (not shown in the figure) which has to be well aligned to the pyramidal shape 12 of the mold master 14. Note that the developing step can be done later. The FIG. 2 shows a 3-dimensional flat T-shaped SU-8 cantilever with the tip 17. The tip 17 is situated at the free end of the "T". Now referring to FIG. 3, a second photoresist SU-8 layer 18 is directly formed on the first layer 16, exposed and developed and define an attachment area or mounting section 20. This second photoresist SU-8 layer 18 has a cuboid shape and is much thicker than the first layer 16 of photoresist SU-8, preferably between 200 μm and 600 μm . The mounting section can be achieved by other methods as well. The crossbar of the "T" area of the first layer 16 is thickened by the cuboid shape of the second photoresist SU-8 layer 18. Both layers form the body of the cantilever comprising tip 17, mounting section 20 and a beam. Note that the word 'beam' herein is meant to cover any kind of structure suited to create a cantilever, e.g. rectangular cantilever, V-shaped cantilever or meander-shaped cantilever. Finally, as shown in FIG. 4, the whole part, now consisting of photoresist SU-8 layer 16 and photoresist SU-8 layer 18 is lifted-off from the mold master 14 by chemical removal of the sacrificial layer. Other means of removal can be used instead, which include different adhesion layers for physical removal pulling or thermal expansion removal.

Compared to Silicon-based cantilevers other spring constants can be achieved when using SU-8. Although SU-8 based cantilevers have a performance similar to Silicon-based cantilevers, an additional coating of the tip 17, e.g. with an appropriate oxide or metal such as tungsten, might be advantageous. This provides a
5 harder or a conductive tip. It is a disadvantage of this approach, however, that the tip's sharpness is reduced.

The fabrication process is the same for single and array-type cantilevers. The inventive method is well suited for making cantilever arrays, as will be addressed in
10 the following.

An array with n cantilevers, each of which has at least one tip, can be made using a master with m tip-like indents. A substrate, e.g. Silicon, is patterned and etched to form m tip-like indents. Oxidation sharpening of the indents by thermal oxidation
15 might be done to achieve very sharp tip-like indents. Note that the tip-like indents can have any shape. The substrate with m tip-like indents serves as reusable mold master. The fabrication of an array with n cantilevers with tip begins with a sacrificial layer. The master is coated by a very thin (about 10 nm) sacrificial layer (e.g. Aluminum) which can be removed as outlined. After sacrificial layer coating,
20 the master is spin-coated with a first layer of photoresist SU-8 whose thickness corresponds to the thicknesses of the cantilevers to be formed. The m tip-like indents of the master are completely filled-up by SU-8. The first layer of photoresist SU-8 is exposed and developed by a suitable cantilever mask which has to be well aligned. After that, a second photoresist SU-8 layer is directly formed on the first
25 layer 16, exposed and developed by another suitable cantilever mask and define a mounting section. This second photoresist SU-8 layer has a cuboid shape and is much thicker than the first layer of photoresist SU-8. Both layers form the body of the array with n cantilevers comprising beams, m tips and a common mounting section. Finally, the whole array with n cantilevers, now consisting of two
30 photoresist SU-8 layers is lifted-off from the mold master by chemical removal of the sacrificial layer.

Cantilevers with tip can also be batch-manufactured. An apparatus with the following means is applicable. The means for depositing a first photoresist and/or a second photoresist layer might be nozzles to spray photoresist on a substrate or on a photoresist layer. A drive rotates the master. Masks can be applied and aligned automatically by a control system. Suitable lamps illuminate the photoresist layers through openings in these masks. Other nozzles spray developer on the photoresist layers. This is followed by a cleaning step with a cleaner. The cantilevers with tip can be removed mechanically or by a solvent or might be delivered together with the master.

CLAIMS

1. A method of manufacturing a cantilever with tip comprising the steps of:
 - a) forming a tip-like indent in a substrate;
 - b) depositing a photoresist layer which fills said tip-like indent and covers at least a
5 part of said substrate; and
 - c) photolithographically structuring said photoresist layer to form said cantilever
with tip out of said photoresist; separating said cantilever with tip from said
substrate.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, whereby a layer is applied before depositing said
photoresist layer to improve a step of separating said cantilever with tip from said
substrate.
3. The method of claim 2, whereby said layer comprises Aluminum.
- 15 4. The method of claim 1, whereby said photoresist layer comprises a photo-plastic
material such as SU-8.
5. The method of claim 1, whereby said photoresist layer has a thickness of about
20 750 nm to 200 μm , and preferably between 1 μm and 10 μm .
6. The method of claim 1, whereby said substrate comprises a semiconductor, and
preferably silicon.
- 25 7. The method of claim 1 or 6, whereby said tip-like indent is formed by means of
etching.
8. The method of claim 1, whereby said substrate is a reusable master.
- 30 9. The method of claim 1, whereby said tip-like indent has a pyramidal shape or is
ball-shaped.

10. The method of claim 1, whereby said tip-like indent is sharpened using an oxidation technique.

5 11. The method of claim 1, whereby a second photoresist layer is photolithographically structured such that a mounting section at said cantilever is obtained.

10 12. The method of claim 11, whereby said second photoresist layer has a thickness of about 100 μm to 1200 μm , and preferably between 200 μm and 600 μm .

13. Cantilever with a tip, a mounting section and a beam, wherein said cantilever and tip comprise a photoresist, preferably the same photoresist.

15 14. The cantilever of claim 13, wherein said tip has a pyramidal shape or said tip is ball-shaped.

15. The cantilever of claim 13 or 14, wherein said tip is coated.

20 16. The cantilever of claim 13, wherein said mounting section is thickened by an additional photoresist layer.

17. Apparatus for batch-manufacturing of cantilevers with tip comprising a photoresist, said apparatus having:

- (1) means for depositing a photoresist layer on a substrate with indent defining said tip;
- 5 (2) means for applying and aligning masks;
- (3) means for illuminating said photoresist layer through openings in said masks ;
and
- (4) means for developing said photoresist layer of cantilevers with tip.

10 18. The apparatus of claim 17 having means for a second photoresist layer:

- (1) means for depositing a second photoresist layer;
- (2) means for illuminating said second photoresist layer through openings in a mask;
and
- (3) means for developing said second photoresist layer, providing a thickened
15 mounting section.

* * *

FIG. 1

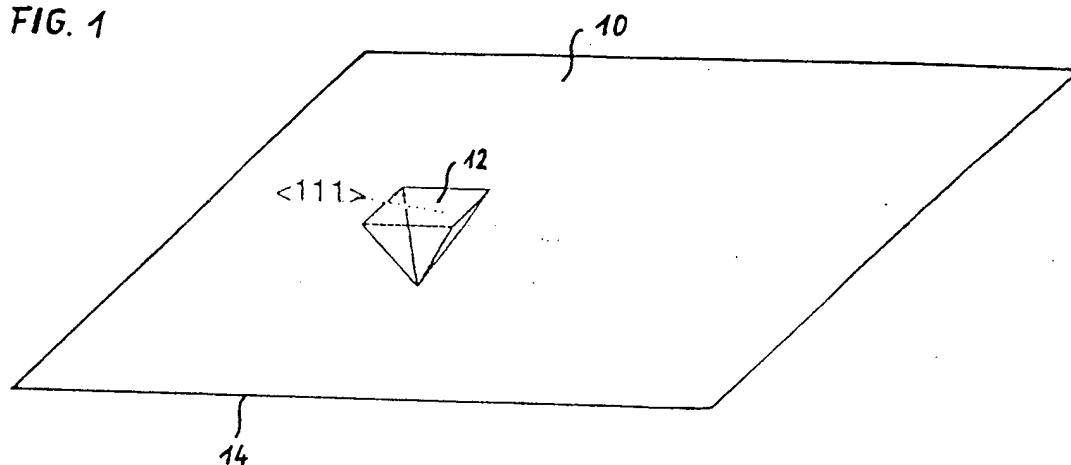


FIG. 2

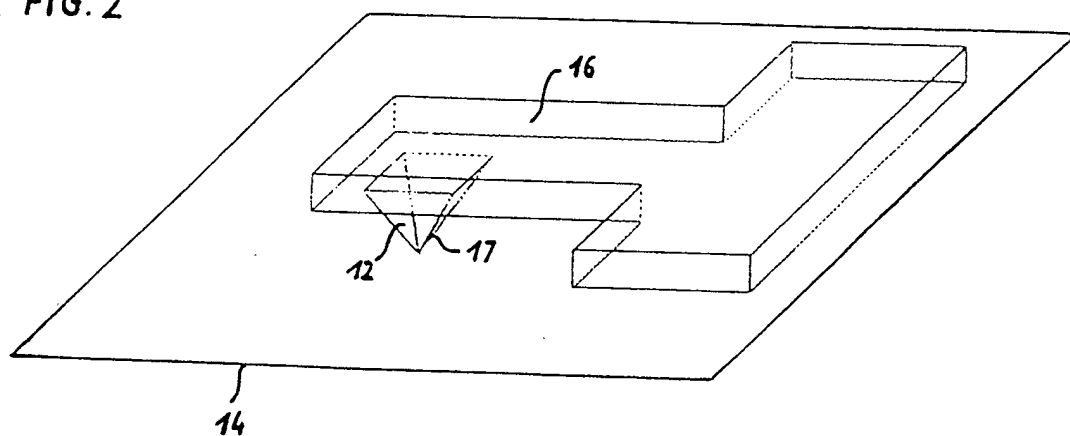


FIG. 3

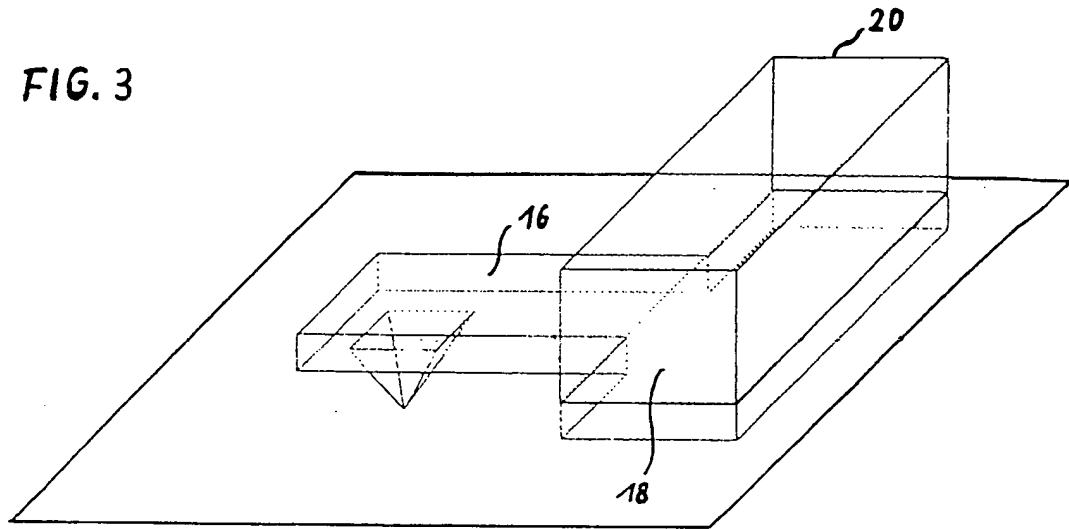
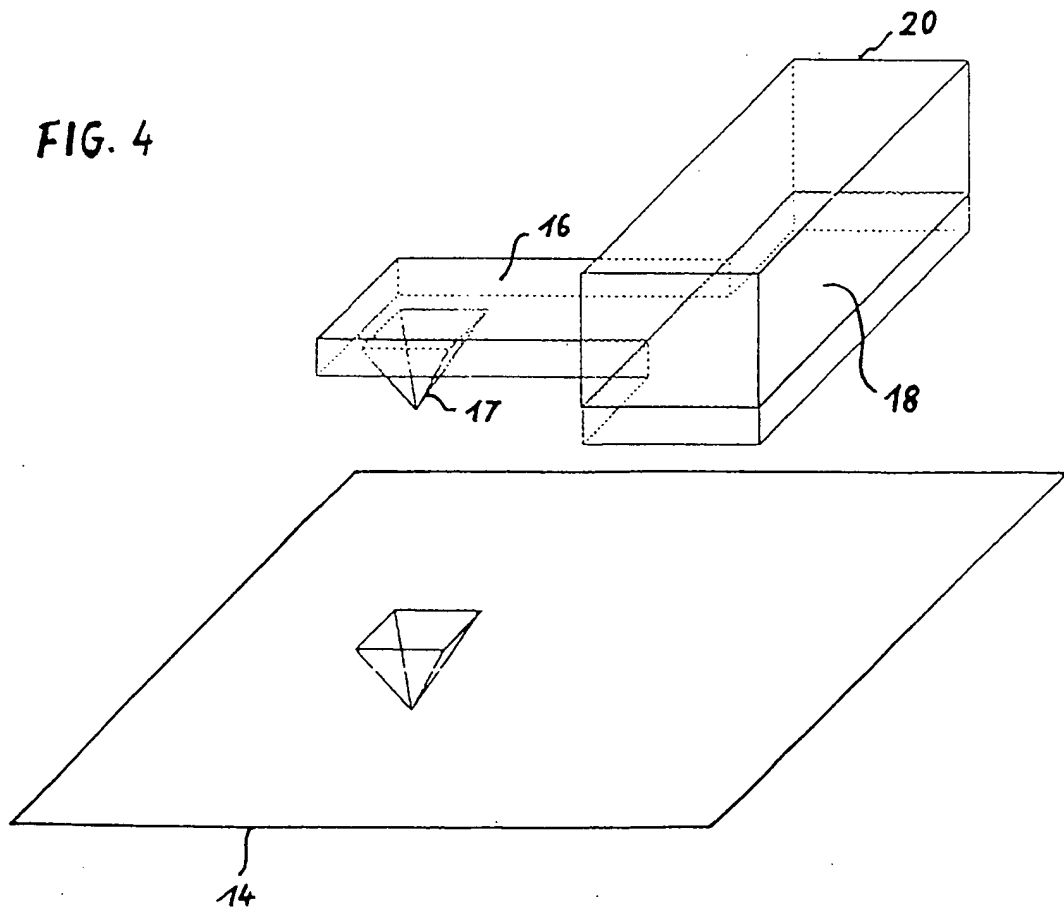


FIG. 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 99/00765

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 G03F7/00 G01B7/34

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G03F G01B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 44 35 635 A (INST PHYSIKALISCHE HOCHTECHNOL ;MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT (DE)) 5 June 1996 (1996-06-05) ---	
A	US 5 045 439 A (MANER ASIM ET AL) 3 September 1991 (1991-09-03) column 7, line 14 - line 25 ---	
A	US 5 272 913 A (TODA AKITOSHI ET AL) 28 December 1993 (1993-12-28) -----	

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